FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27, 1839. [NO. 1173.]

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines.

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,
Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.
NOTT & STARR.
November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery. Winter Strained Lamp Oil. Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.
H. LEETE,
Green Street.
November 19, 1839. 72tf

For Sale,

45000 BRICK,
200 casks LIME.
20 barrels Calcined Plaister,
10 casks Rotten Plaister,
8 ditto Water Lime,
6 ditto Roman Cement,
10 kegs Lathing Nails,
30,000 Laths,
100 bushels Hair for Plaistering.
Call on the Subscriber, 3 doors South of the Market House.
J. E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, Nov. 18, 1839. 72-4w

Hillsborough Academy.

THE FALL SESSION will end on the 6th of December. The Spring Session will begin on Monday the 6th of January. Tuition as heretofore.

Classical Department, { W. J. Bingham, Jno. A. Bingham, A. H. Ray, } Principals.
English Department, { A. H. Ray, S. W. Roughes.
Hillsborough, Nov. 13, 1839. 72-5w

Female Academy.

THE first session of the ROCKINGHAM FEMALE INSTITUTION, for the ensuing year, will commence on the second Monday in January next.

Boarders will be accommodated by families in the village, or by the Principal of the institution. Persons desirous to obtain Board and Tuition for young Ladies, are requested to make early application.
November 15, 1839. 72it

For Sale,

TWO valuable young CARPENTERS. For information, apply to the Printer.
November 19, 1839. 72tf

Matchless Sanative.

THE above invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Bostick & McKenzie's Store, Richmond county, N. C.
T. BOSTICK, P. M.
November 5, 1839. 72-2m

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the County Court of Montgomery, made at October Sessions, 1839, of said Court, I, as Administrator of Sias Billingsley, deceased, will, on the 1st day of January next, at the Court House in Laurenceville, proceed to sell the following

NEGROES,

Belonging to said Estate, viz:—Peter, Robbin, Dick and Harry, Fellows; Fanny, Delphy, and two Children, one male and one female; Tamer and Louisa, Women, and John, a Boy.

Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.
THOS. E. SCARBOROUGH, *Adm'r.*
November 14, 1839. 72-4*s*

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1839.
Jno. H. Montgomery *vs.* William M. Gaines.
[*Attachment.*—Summoned for Garnishee, Thomas Waddill, Sen.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William M. Gaines, the defendant in the above case, has removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said William M. Gaines, so that he may appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Montgomery county, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to demur, replevy or plead, or Judgment will be granted by default, and the defendant's property sold to satisfy the complaint of the Plaintiff.

Witness, Farq'r Martin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th year.
FARQ'R MARTIN, *C. S. C.*,
72] By NATH'L KNIGHT, *D. Clk.*

270 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
94 ditto Laguira and Cuba ditto,
20 ditto "Government" Java,
23 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
8 boxes white Havana Sugar,
50 boxes } Fresh Raisins,
50 half do }
Lump and Loaf Sugar,
Imperial, Hyson, Souchong & Bohea Tea,
5 qr. casks old Madeira Wine,
15 do. do. sweet Malaga do,
25 boxes Tin Plate,
250 kegs Cut Nails,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Bagging, Rope and Twine,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
For sale by
CHARLES T. HAIGH.
November 20, 1839. 72-3w

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs,
And a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.
JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.
November 20, 1839. 72tf

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of I. A. & B. L. DUMAS, at Stony Point, in Montgomery county, will dissolve agreeable to the terms of its own limitation on the 1st day of December next. Therefore, this is to say to our friends and customers, that we will expose at Public Auction, on Friday the 6th December, the balance of our STOCK OF GOODS at that place,—the sale to continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of.
ISHAM A. DUMAS,
BURWELL L. DUMAS.

Also,

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of B. L. DUMAS & CO., in Richmond county, is on this day dissolved by mutual consent, and we take the liberty of informing our friends and customers generally, that they have our warmest thanks for their liberal patronage heretofore extended, and further say that we have reduced the price of our Goods in order to close business, and will offer at Public Sale, on the 24th December next, the balance of Stock then on hand, &c. All persons indebted to either concern by account, due up to the 1st day of January last, will call and close the same by cash or note previous to the day of sale at Stony Point. Those failing to comply with this notice, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection, as longer indulgence cannot nor will not be given.
ISHAM A. DUMAS,
BURWELL L. DUMAS.
November 16, 1839. 72-3t

☞ The Cheraw Gazette will insert the above three weeks, and forward account to the Postmaster at Dumas's Store, N. C.

Notice.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove South West, offers his HOUSE, LOT and FURNITURE in the town of Rockingham for sale, well known as a House of Entertainment. A bargain will be given, and payments made easy. For further information, apply on the premises to the Subscriber. E. LOVE.
Rockingham, November 14, 1839. 72-3m

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

BOOTS & SHOES.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT.

THE Subscriber has just received a large stock of BOOTS and SHOES, purchased by himself from the Manufactories in the cities of Philadelphia and New Haven, consisting in part of—
Gentlemen's Calf, Seal, Kip and thick Boots & Shoes,
Gentlemen's Calf, Morocco and Seal Walking and Dancing Pumps,
Gentlemen's Morocco and Seal Slippers,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Walking Shoes,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Slippers, (thick and thin soles,)
Ladies' colored Slippers,
Ladies' Seal, Morocco and Prunella Boots,
Misses' Leather and Prunella Boots and Shoes,
Boys' Calf, Kip and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
A large assortment of Men's and Women's common and coarse Boots and Shoes,
A large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Sole and Upper LEATHER, Calf, Seal and Morocco Skins,
Binding and Lining Leather, Shoe Thread, Shoe Knives, Sparables, &c. &c.

All the above articles will be sold at Wholesale or Retail, low for Cash.
PELEG PEARCE,
Market Square.
October 22, 1839. 68*tf*

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR*, for Plaistering &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
September 11, 1838. 10tf

J. I. BRYAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

CONTINUES to give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business. He hopes by expeditious sales and prompt returns, to merit a continuance of public patronage.
Wilmington, August 1839. 58-*tf*

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

Ranaway

FROM the Subscriber, living in Chatham county, 11 miles West of Pittsborough, my Negro man CHARLES, and his wife JUNO. Charles is of low stature, black complexion, and somewhat cross-eyed. Juno is of a brighter complexion, rather stout built, and has a scar by the side of her nose, occasioned by a burn. They are about fifty years of age. It is supposed that they have obtained a pass, and are aiming for Bladen county, where Juno's former master (John Lucas) resided. A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for their delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I can get them again. JOHN HEADEN.
November 7, 1839. 71-4w

Horse Strayed.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, near the town of Fayetteville, on Wednesday night the 6th inst., a Sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, about 8 or 9 years old, blaze face, short tail, back a little marked with the saddle. A reasonable reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber, or to E. W. Willkings, Fayetteville.
MAXWELL CHAMBERS, Jr.
Rowan county, 16 miles West of Salisbury, } 71 3t
November 11, 1839. }

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.
STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1839.
Elizabeth Ledbetter *vs.* Elias Billingsley and John Billingsley.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's undivided interest in the lands belonging to Sias Billingsley, Sen., deceased,—400 acres on Clark's Creek, adjoining Hector Megginson and Edmund Barringer. Also, 136 acres on the waters of Clark's Creek, adjoining Aulay McAulay and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case have removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the usual process of law cannot be served on them: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Elias and John Billingsley of the levy of this Attachment, and requiring them to appear, replevy and plead at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, or Judgment will be entered against them, and the property levied on be condemned to satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Farq'r Martin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September, 1839, and of American Independence the 64th year.
FARQ'R MARTIN, *C. S. C.*,
[70] By NATH'L KNIGHT, *D. Clk.*

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1839.
Elizabeth Ledbetter *vs.* Elias Billingsley.

Original Attachment on the undivided interest of the Defendant in the lands of Sias Billingsley, Sen., deceased,—400 acres on the waters of Clark's Creek, adjoining Hector Megginson and Edmund Barringer. Also, 136 acres on the waters of Clark's Creek, adjoining Aulay McAulay and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Elias Billingsley, hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the usual process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Elias Billingsley of the levy of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear, replevy and plead at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, or Judgment will be entered by default against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Farq'r Martin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September 1839, and in the 64th year of American Independence.
FARQ'R MARTIN, *C. S. C.*,
[70] By NATH'L KNIGHT, *D. Clk.*

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1839.
Francis N. Waddill and Sarah L. Moore,
vs.
Susan Moore Wilson, Ida Moore, Selina Moore, Catharine Campbell..William P. Hort, Alfred Hort, Nancy Hort, Hugh Y. Waddell, A. J. Hill, Alfred Waddell, Maurice Waddell and Wellington Waddell.

[PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LANDS.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Susan M. Wilson, Ida Moore, Selina Moore, Catharine Campbell, W. P. Hort, Alfred Hort, Nancy Hort and H. Y. Waddell, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, giving notice of this Petition to the non-residents, and requiring them to appear at the Court to be held for Cumberland County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1839, and 64th year of American Independence.
68-6w] JNO. McLAURIN, Jr.

MEAT AND DRINK!

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,
5000 LBS. prime Corn-fed BACON,
80 bbls. old back country Whiskey,
30 do do Apple Brandy,
On consignment, and must be sold very low for *Cash*, by C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, July 16, 1839. 54tf

Piano Fortes.

A VARIETY of Piano Fortes are opened at the Female Seminary, for sale on commission.—They are from the best manufacturers in New York, and warranted. They can be well boxed for safe conveyance to any part of the country. The prices vary from $150 to $350, and can be had on a credit of four months, for good negotiable notes. Apply at the Seminary, or to Col. S. T. Hawley.
Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1839. 67tf

FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY,

UNDER the personal superintendence and instruction of Mr. Bailey and Mr. Spencer, aided in every department by able Female Teachers.

Seven rooms in the commodious building hitherto occupied, will be devoted to the use of the School, and the classes divided according to their ages, and separated as much as possible from each other.

The commodious arrangements for Boarding continue as last year, and Mr. Beach is prepared to take 10 or 12 young Ladies in the Seminary Buildings, where they will have the benefit of constant intercourse with all the Teachers.

Pupils are charged from time of entrance to close of session. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.

The Academic year commences on the 14th of October, and closes on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each. Parents and guardians are reminded that it is very important to Pupils that they should enter early, and *begin* with their respective Classes. Every week they delay, they lose in effect *two* weeks.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Use of Piano,	3	" "
Incidentals,	50	cents.

October 27. 69-tf

Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for Cash, or on time to punctual customers,—at his old Stand, South East corner of Market Square.
PETER P. JOHNSON.
November 5, 1839. 70tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only. C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

GREAT STOCK OF
BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his extensive stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c., comprising all articles usually kept in a Book Store, purchased by himself for Cash in New York, and to be sold low.
E. J. HALE.
October 23.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.
AMOS KIMBALL.
Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by
JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
Feb. 12, 1839.

THE JEWESS.

A TRADITION OF THE RABBIS.

The celebrated teacher, Rabbi Meir, sat during the whole of one Sabbath day in the public school, instructing the people. During his absence from the house his two sons died, both of them of uncommon beauty, and enlightened in the law. His wife bore them to her bed-chamber, laid them upon the marriage-bed, and spread a white covering over their bodies. In the evening the Rabbi Meir came home. She reached him a goblet. He praised the Lord at the going out of the Sabbath, drank, and asked:

"Where are my two sons, that I may give them my blessing? I repeatedly looked round the school, and I did not see them there.

"Where are my sons, that they, too, may drink of the cup of blessing?"

"They will not be far off," she said, and placed food before him, that he might eat.

He was in a gladsome and genial mood; and when he had said grace after the meal, she thus addressed him:

"Rabbi, with thy permission, I would fain propose to thee one question."

"Ask it, then, my love!" he replied.

"A few days ago, a person entrusted some jewels to my custody, and now he demands them again. Should I give them up?"

"This is a question," said Rabbi Meir, "which my wife should not have thought it necessary to ask. What, would'st thou hesitate or be reluctant to restore to every one his own?"

"No," she replied; "but yet I thought it best not to restore them without acquainting thee therewith."

She then led him to the chamber, and, stepping to the bed, took the white covering from the dead bodies.

"Ah! my sons, my sons!" thus loudly lamented the father; "my sons! the light of my eyes and the light of my understanding! I was your father, but ye were my teachers in the law."

The mother turned away and wept bitterly. At length, she took her husband by the hand, and said:

"Rabbi, didst thou not teach me that we must not be reluctant to restore that which was intrusted to our keeping! See, the Lord gave, and the Lord has taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord!"

"Blessed be the name of the Lord!" echoed Rabbi Meir, "and blessed be his name for thy sake, too; for well it is written, 'Whoso hath found a virtuous wife hath a greater treasure than costly pearls; she openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness.'"

[We do not think we have troubled the readers of the U. S. Gazette more than half a dozen times with the above, and therefore we stand excused for copying it again. If any man has read it without a moistening at the eye, it must be because there have not been taken from him what Rabbi Meir lost, or that there has not been left to him what was left to Rabbi Meir. Excessive grief indurates; it is that which is left that softens the heart to a just appreciation of what is gone; and the true support of one bowed by affliction is another that bows to the same visitation.—*U. S. Gazette.*]

Useful Directions.—Curtis in his treatise on the Eye, in regard to foreign bodies being forced into the eye by various causes, such as a gust of wind, mending a pen, &c. &c., observes that the method taken to remove them is generally unsuited to the end. The eyelids are first rubbed with the hand, which always produces unpleasant sensations, and not unfrequently inflammation, there being danger of forcing the offending substance into the eye, whence it cannot, without considerable difficulty, be removed. The proper mode of proceeding in such cases is as follows:

"Let the head be leant forward, and the upper eyelid raised by the person suffering, who will be more gentle than any other can be; by this means he will commonly succeed in expelling it. The natural consequence of raising the eyelid, and retaining it in that position, is a flow of tears, which bring with them the intruding body, or carry it towards the canthus of the eye next the nose, whence it may easily be removed. Should this, however, prove ineffectual the fingers may be gently passed over the eyelid, towards the nose, a few times; which seldom fails to cause the substance to descend to the lachrymal glands, and thus be dislodged.

But should he still be unsuccessful, then it will be advisable to let another person introduce, between the eyelid and the ball, a small hair-pencil dipped in cream, beginning at the outer corner, and proceeding towards the nose, which usually effects the desired object. Further than this I would warn unprofessional individuals from going; as a serious lasting injury may be done to so delicate an organ before they are aware of it.

When the eye has been stung by insects, such as wasps, bees, gnats, &c., the first thing to be done is to ascertain if the sting is left behind, and if so, to extract it by means of a small pair of forceps. Beyond that all friction is dangerous, and will produce inflammation. The following is a simple mode of dissipating any incipient swell caused by such accidents. Mix a small quantity of vinegar with water, and apply it to the part affected."

British National Debt.—Blackwood's Magazine states that the Tory Government in the space of fifteen years after the Battle of Waterloo, had paid off eighty millions sterling of the debt; reducing it from 865 millions, to 785 millions. And that the Whig government has increased the debt a million a year during the eight years of its administration. The writer prophesies that the change in the Post Office Law will produce a further deficit of one million a year, so that hereafter the yearly increase of debt will be two millions sterling.

It is stated that if the taxes had been kept up to the standard of 1815, there would *now* have been paid off 400 millions of the debt; nearly one half.

By a statistical table in the same article we perceive that the population of Great Britian and Ireland has increased in 24 years, from 19 to 27 millions.

Hard Times Exemplified.—Last week we took a tour through a portion of the County in search of a variety of small sums due, scattered among from 80 to 100 customers, amounting in the aggregate to about $200. In addition to other discouraging circumstances, a severe storm overtook us on the road, and we were obliged to travel in the night, over bleak mountains, amidst torrents of rain and darkness that might be felt, at the risk of life. Having spent two whole days, and no inconsiderable part of as many nights, at an expense of $4 besides our own time, we sat down on our return to sum up the result of our gatherings, and found the whole, after deducting expenses, to be just THREE dollars.—*Newark Eagle.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 1839.

A Picture of New York, as drawn from the Baltimore Patriot.—I have been spending some days in this Babylon *minor*, and, though fond of the bustle of life, there is here too much of *diseased* excitement for my taste. How wofully unintellectual, after all, is this mixed assemblage of more than three hundred thousand people! Mammon—radical politics—panic-stricken merchants—parvenues—grinding brokers, Philadelphia-haters—copyright monopolists—American-author-destroying publishers—agitators—dram drinkers—insolent servants—overdressed ladies—whiskered dandy gentlemen—crowded houses to nonsensical melo-dramas—thin houses to Shakspeare's word of wisdom, admirably sustained—plain sherry at two fifty, and common madeira at five—bookless libraries—brackish water for drinking—putrid cistern water for washing—starvation at table unless you bribe in anticipation, a dozen servants—running for your life from the omnibuses at crossings—all, all these, my good Mr. Munroe, and a thousand other, are the charms of Eboracum Novum! "I would rather be a dog and bay the moon," than endure such miseries a little month!

Progress of Jacobinism.—Down with the Banks.—The editor of the Post, while eloquently addressing the "assembled democracy," at the Hancock school house, last evening, put forth the following, which comes up to the most ultra standard of New York loco focoism:

"I go (said the orator) for the abolition of the whole chartered banking system. Yes, Mr. Chairman, (he repeated) I go for no Bank Reform,—for no patching and mending.—I go for the total abolition of the whole banking system."—*Boston Courier.*

A Funny Resolve.—A meeting of the friends of the administration was held lately at Cincinnati, Ohio, and among other resolutions passed by it was one affirming that Col. Benton, "is among the first of legislators, the most incorruptible of patriots, and the most *honest* of men." For a full confirmation of the latter part of the resolve, see the records of Chapel Hill University.
Wilmington Chronicle.

The committee of safety of Mobile have reported to a meeting of citizens of that place, that after the most thorough and impartial investigation, they are unquestionably of opinion that John H. Love and James B. Wilson are guilty, the first of setting fire to the shop of Mr. Hutchinson, and the latter of setting fire to his own or an adjoining building, on the night of the 7th October, whereby from four to five hundred buildings were consumed, and they recommend that a committee be appointed to examine the testimony and dispose of them in such manner as such committee may deem proper.

The meeting of citizens resolved that all persons whom the committee thought guilty of incendiary acts, be committed to prison under the warrant of a justice of the peace.
Petersburg Intelligencer.

Sam Slick's Description of a Teetotaller.—I once travelled through all the States of Maine with one of them 'ere chaps. He was as thin as a whippen' post. His skin looked like a blown bladder, after some of the air has leaked out, kinder wrinkled and rumpled like, and his eye as dim as a lamp that's living on a short allowance of ile. He put me in mind of a pair of kitchen tongs, all legs, shaft, and head, and no belly; real gander-gutted lookin' critter, as hollor as a bamboo walking cane, and twice as yaller. He actilly looked as if he had been picked off a rack, at sea, and dragged through a gimblet-hole. He was a lawyer. Thinks I, the Lord a massy on your clients, you hungry half-starved lookin critter, you; you'll eat 'em up alive as sure as the Lord made Moses. You are just the chap to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel, tank, shank, and flank, all at a gulp.

Truth.—A Persian mother, in giving her son forty pieces of money as his portion, made him swear never to tell a lie, and said, "Go my son, I consign thee to God, and we shall not meet again till the day of judgment." The youth went away, and the party he travelled with was assaulted by robbers. One fellow asked what he had got, and he said, "Forty dinars sewed in my garment." He laughed, thinking he jested. Another asked the same question, and got the same answer. At last the chief called, and asked him, and he said, "I have told two of your people already that I have forty dinars sewed up in my clothes." He ordered the clothes to be ripped open, and found the money—"and how came you to tell this?" "Because," the child replied, "I would not be false to my mother to whom I promised never to tell a lie." "Child," said the robber, "art thou so mindful of thy duty to thy mother at thy years, and am I insensible, at my age, of the duty I owe to my God? Give me thy hand that I may swear repentance on it." He did so: his followers were all struck with the scene. "You have been our leader in guilt," said they to the chief, "be the same in the path of virtue;" and they instantly made restitution of spoils, and vowed repentance on the boy's hand.

The Worcester Banner gives an account of a man in that county who professed to have become tired of life, on account of matrimonial difficulties, and openly made preparations to end his days. Some officious persons took his gun away from him; but he rode off to the woods with the declared intention of executing his deadly purpose. He sent his horse back alone, as if to give evidence of the catastrophe; and three days afterwards he came back himself.

THE NEW JERSEY CONGRESSMEN.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The practice in Congress has been invariable, to consider those persons who receive certificates of election in legal form to be entitled to seats until otherwise determined by a vote of the House. To this rule there has been no exception.

Repeated examples of this rule might be quoted. Let one or two suffice for the present.

In the case of Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson, claiming seats as Representatives from Mississippi—a case more familiar to most of our readers than other cases, because of more recent date—opposition was made, at the opening of the last Congress, to their taking their seats, on the ground of *notorious illegality* in the election by virtue of which they claimed them; and a resolution was moved, to the effect that the House had not sufficient evidence before it to entitle those gentlemen to seats as Representatives. This motion was resisted at once, and first by Mr. Bynum, (after Mr. Claiborne,) who moved to lay the resolution on the table, on the ground that, besides other objections, it was *unprecedented*. This last motion was supported by Mr. Boon, and, the question being taken, the resolution was *laid upon the table* by nearly an unanimous vote. Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson were qualified with the other Members, and acted and voted as such. Nevertheless, at a subsequent period, after much discussion, they were declared not to have been duly elected, and their seats were vacated.

Another case, of older date, but well remembered: At the Congress which begun its first Session on the 24th day of May, 1813, John M. Bowers, *returned* as a Member of Congress from the State of New York, took his seat, though it was not denied that a majority of several hundred votes had been given in the District which were *intended* for another person than him. It was not until the 23d of the next month (June) that the subject was stirred in the House, and Mr. Bowers was allowed to retain his seat to the end of that Extra Session, and till the 16th day of December, in the session following, when by a *unanimous* vote of the House, Mr. Bowers was ousted, and Isaac Williams, Jr. admitted to a seat in his place, to which he was reported by the Committee of Elections to be undoubtedly entitled.

In the celebrated case of Messrs. Letcher and Moore, in which Mr. Moore had the return, and Mr. Letcher the right to the seat which both were present to claim, it is true that *neither* was admitted to the privileges of a Member: but this was the result of *an agreement between the parties*, in order to save the time of the House, to wave their respective rights. Yet, in reference to that case, it was contended by the friends of Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson at the last Congress, that the House ought to have allowed Mr. Moore to take his seat "when he presented his certificate of election."* This case, therefore, is no exception to the rule established by the unvaried practice of fifty years.

Such, as we have stated it, is the rule. Nor is there any other *safe* rule as to the admission of Members to vote before the House is organized. By necessity, and for safety against anarchy and the grossest frauds, the presumption must be acted upon, that all who receive the certificates of election in legal form are the *true* members of the House until the contrary is proved in the ordinary course of investigation and trial. If we go behind that certificate, (unless in the regular course of investigation and trial,) where shall we stop? It is said, for example, in the New Jersey case, that the administration ticket had the advantage of numbers on the certificates of the subordinate returning officers. But, on the other hand, the Whigs say, that the Governor and Council of New Jersey (the conclusive returning officers) have decided, that a part of these numbers are made up of illegal and fraudulent votes. To undertake to open and settle this question, before organizing the House, can only end in disorder and riot, which have indeed been already threatened.

Some of the Whigs may perhaps, for the sake of peace and quiet, prefer giving up the question to *risking* a riot. That, certainly, is one way of ending the matter. But, before they make up their minds on this point, let it be considered *what* it is they would give up, and how much greater interests they would surrender than the mere election of Whig officers in the present Congress. If there be any principle discernible in the proposition to *give up* the New Jersey votes, it is that *no person ought to be allowed to vote whose seat is contested!* Let us look, for a moment, at the result of such a practice, suppose it be adopted. If members whose seats are contested cannot be allowed to vote in the election of officers of the House, there is still more reason for disallowing their votes on questions of greater importance. Can it be doubted that, in high party times, means would be found by an Administration to exclude votes enough to enable them to carry any measure, however obnoxious? It would only be necessary to find some pretext for contesting the seats of a few more members—sometimes one or two would be sufficient—and then stave off the investigation and the vote on the contested elections until all the meditated results were accomplished.

If, however, in this very Congress, the Whigs were to take the part foreshadowed for the Administration members by the organs of that party, they could readily outnumber in contested cases the number of those from New Jersey which a show is made of contesting; and, were they to act in the spirit of their opponents, might foil them at their own weapons.

But would this be a game for grown gentlemen to play at? Would it not, on the contrary, be the mere school-boy contest who shall get *the last tag?* Men of sufficient elevation of character to deserve seats in Congress should be influenced by nobler motives and pursue loftier aims.

It would be a waste of time, however, to make an argument on this subject. We prefer to adhere to the established rule, as laid down by Mr. Bynum, and substantially corroborated by Mr. Thomas, in the case of the disputed election in the last Congress, viz: IN CASES OF CONTESTED ELECTIONS, THE MEMBER EXHIBITING TO THE HOUSE *prima facie* EVIDENCE OF HIS ELECTION MUST BE PERMITTED TO TAKE HIS SEAT AND QUALIFY.

* To verify this statement of the case, we copy from the Globe the report of the remarks made on the occasion of the objection to Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson taking their seats, by Mr. Bynum, as follows:

"Mr. Bynum contended that the two gentlemen from Mississippi were entitled to take their seats and qualify; and that the motion submitted by the gentleman from Virginia was entirely unprecedented. *In cases of contested elections, the member exhibiting to the House prima facie evidence of his election was permitted to take his seat and qualify.* Then he considered that the present case was much stronger than that of a contested election; because, in the present case, the right of the gentlemen to their seats was not contested in the usual manner. He hoped the House would proceed in its organization, in the manner heretofore pursued, and *according to parliamentary usage.* Gentlemen had referred to the case of Moore and Letcher in support of their arguments. That case might, perhaps, be a case remotely in point; but he contended that the House *ought then to have allowed Mr. Moore to take his seat when he presented his certificate of election.*"

Mr. Francis Thomas, of Maryland, another of the friends of Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne, is reported in the same paper to have expressed himself on the occasion as follows:

"One of the members elect from Mississippi has already told you he will repair to the table to be sworn. And in this he is right. Who shall infringe the principles for which he contends? He is one of the chosen representatives of the people of Mississippi. *He has with him a certificate of election signed by the Governor of that State. He appears here, with his colleague, with the same power to take his seat that we each have. And they have as much authority to question our right to be sworn as we have to dispute theirs.*"

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

TENNESSEE AND THE BANKS.

The agony is over, and an expression of opinion has at last been made by the Tennessee House of Delegates. And such an expression! How have the mighty fallen! The Legislature of Tennessee has absolute control over the State Bank and its Branches, but over the other institutions of the State they have no other control than such as the laws already passed allow. Their charters in some measure protect them. All the thunder that has been expended by the loco focos has been aimed principally at the State Bank. They boasted of their design of making an example. Well, the example has been made, and here it is. Mr. Smith, loco foco, introduced a joint resolution requiring the State Bank and Branches to *resume the payment of specie forthwith.* It was under discussion several days, when at length Mr. Barry, loco foco, offered the following resolution as a substitute:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, that the Bank of Tennessee, the Union Bank, the Planters' Bank, the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Memphis, and all the other Banks in Tennessee, and all their Branches, are hereby required to resume and continue the payment of specie for all of their obligations that are due, and as fast as they become due and are presented for payment.

This resolution was to the point—concisely expressing the views of the loco focos as every where professed; but it would not go down until the following amendment was added, proposed by Mr. Farquharson.

Provided that the Bank of Tennessee shall not be required to resume the payment of specie forthwith unless the Union Bank will agree to resume the payment of specie at the same time.

In this shape the resolution was passed by a vote of 62 to 11. A most weak and impotent conclusion, after all the vaunting of loco focoism. The banks over which absolute control is held *shall resume*, (how very imperative,) *provided* a certain operation takes place, which may be as remote as,—we had like to have said—the day of judgment.—The Bank of Tennessee shall positively resume when the other banks choose to do it, but so long as they continue suspended, why the Bank of Tennessee may be so too! Let us hear no more of what the loco-foco legislatures will do with the Banks. We point to Tennessee. We will ask in the language of the Louisville Journal —"Told we not the truth when we said that the loco focos, whenever brought to the test in the State Legislatures, would not dare to carry out in practice the destructive and reckless doctrines upon which they were seeking, in their newspapers and upon the stump, to build up their popularity? Told we not the truth when we said that they were dishonest and hypocritical demagogues, seeking to inflame the passions of the people by preaching up principles, the practical operations of which, as they themselves knew, would overspread the whole land with ruin?"

The Globe has become peculiarly rabid against the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, within the last few days. According to our count the Globe has "killed the monster" precisely nineteen times, and it is now industriously engaged in the operation again. Although Mr. Biddle has had nothing to do with the bank for a year or more, yet is the Globe belaboring him most unmercifully. We are almost induced to make the same modest request, which some solicitous Virginian did—"will Mr. Biddle be kind enough to die." That event would effectually remove one of the Globe's standing themes.

A Mr. *Springer* has introduced into the Georgia Senate a bill to exempt all white persons, except *lawyers* and *doctors*, from poll tax. The fellow ought to be *defrauded* of all his property, if he has any, and confined for life by some *curable* disease.

Cheraw Gazette.

Hard Currency.—"Musket balls full bore," were a legal tender in Massachusetts, in 1656, "current for a farthing a piece, provided that no man be compelled to take above twelve at a time of them." In 1680, the town of Higham paid its taxes in milk pails.

"What think you of Col. Polk's nomination for the Vice Presidency?" said a gentleman the other day to Col. Johnson. "I don't think any thing at all of it," said the Colonel; "I may be coaxed off the track, but I'm not to be *Poked* off."—*Prentice.*

Western "Help."—The author of "A New Home" says she had a damsel living with her, who used to put her head in at the door, with—'*Miss* Clavers, did you holler? I thought I *heerd* a yell.'

HARRISBURG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In consequence of information repeated from different quarters, that some doubt exists of the precise day recommended by the Opposition Members of Congress for the assembling of a NATIONAL CONVENTION at Harrisburg, we republish from the National Intelligencer of May 15, 1838, the original notice published by their authority, as follows:

"It having been proposed by various meetings of the opponents of the present Administration, in different parts of the United States, that there should be a General Meeting of Delegates from all the States for the purpose of agreeing on and recommending suitable persons as candidates for the offices of President and Vice President at the next election; and a desire having been expressed by several of said meetings that the time and place of holding such meeting should be fixed by the Opposition Members of Congress, those Members have authorized us to announce that, in compliance with what thus appears to be the general wish, they have met and consulted on the subject, and, after due consideration and reflection, they are of opinion that the Borough of Harrisburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, is a suitable place, and THE FIRST WEDNESDAY IN DECEMBER, 1839, a proper time, for holding a General Meeting for the purposes above mentioned, to be composed of Delegates from all the States in proportion to their representation in the two Houses of Congress."

Delegates to this Convention have been appointed from a majority of the States. The Delegates from the important State of New York are to be appointed during the next week. There is now reason to believe that every State in the Union will be represented in the Convention, and that its decisions will be supported with great cordiality and unanimity by those who approve of the object of the Convention.—*Nat. Int.*

THE CASE OF THE AMISTAD.

It appears by the following statement, to which we have no doubt entire credit is due, that the view which we took the other day of the imperative obligation upon our Government, under the treaty with Spain, to restore the Spanish vessel (the *Amistad*) with her cargo and equipment unimpaired, to the Spanish owners, has been taken also by the Executive of the United States:

National Intelligencer.

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.

HARTFORD, MONDAY EVENING.

"The District Court commences its session tomorrow. It is a special term, and the case of *the Amistad* is the only one to be tried.

"It is understood here that Mr. Secretary Forsyth has expressed the opinion in emphatic and decided terms, that the case cannot properly be litigated in any of our courts; that *it is a question to be settled by the Executive*, and not by the Judiciary, and that *our treaty stipulations with Spain render the obligation on the President imperative to deliver the vessel and cargo into the custody of the Spanish Minister, without injury or diminution.* He thinks that it is not competent for us to call in question the legality of the license and clearance papers furnished to the purchasers of the slaves by the regularly constituted authorities at Havana.

"The Spanish Minister recommends to the claimants to abstain from all action in the premises, and to rely on the good faith of our Government for justice."

We learn from a correspondent in France that our Minister, Gen. Cass, was invited to spend a few days with the King and royal family at the Palace of Fontainbleau; and that three young American officers—Messrs. Eustis, Turner, and Kearney—who have been sent to France to attend a course of instruction at the calvary school at Saumar, arrived there at the same time, to witness the military manœuvres at the great camp which has been formed there. They were presented to the King by Gen. Cass, and invited to dine with the royal family, and treated with much kindness. The King gave orders that horses should be provided, that they might accompany him to the great review and sham battle which took place. Such attentions ought to be known, as they evince what the King feels to testify his regard towards the Americans, and of which many of our countrymen have been the witnesses at Paris.—*Globe.*

THE DROUGHT—A DRY FOUNTAIN.

There is, or was, in Florida, a beautiful sheet of water known by white men and Indians as the *Silver Spring*, which before this year's drought, had never failed and was relied on by all living things in that region as exhaustless. Its pretty name was naturally suggested by its bright aspect. In the depth of the forest, and bordered by a matted growth of live oak and other evergreens, a circular or oval hollow about sixty yards in diameter shelved down through sand of perfect whiteness, to its centre, where the spring gushed upward so vigorously as to agitate the surface some fathoms above, filling the centre basin with water of delicious purity and coolness, through the diamond transparency of which were seen fish of different kinds and various colors, which always refusing a bait, were believed by the Indians to be enchanted or blessed spirits; and under the blaze of a tropical summer, a sensual fancy could hardly have imaged, even in the land of flowers, a more delightful heaven than the bath of the Silver Spring—perhaps the very fountain of rejuvenescence, in search of which the romantic old Spaniard found that immortality in death which he hoped to enjoy in life. There was ample room and verge enough for a little boat in which visiters amused themselves floating over the secluded little lake. On a visit, a few weeks since, some officers found the spot deprived of half its beauty and of all its accustomed freshness.—The silver sands were dry as the desert; the spirit fish and the water had vanished; and thickly strewn in the woods around, were the bleaching skeletons and withering carcases of horses, deer, wild cows, and a variety of other animals, which had perished of thirst. The dry basin somewhat resembled the crater of a volcano, for though there was not a drop of moisture, the boiling motion of the spring was kept up in the sand —and on thrusting down the foot or a stick, the gas escaped in puffs distinctly audible. A poet might make something out of all this.

Charleston Mercury.

Movements Extraordinary.—There is a man living in Huron, Ohio, who has twenty-four children by one wife, all hale and hearty, eighteen of whom are males, capable of bearing arms. "In peace prepare for war," is a good maxim.

The best remedy for sea-sickness is to stay on shore—for the Gout, to board with a Printer.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

STATE LANDS.

It is well known, to most of our readers, that the Legislature of '37 and '38 placed about 1,000,000 of acres of the State Lands under the control of the Board of the Literary Fund. As the proceeds arising from the sales of these lands, are to be devoted to the cause of education, we feel that any information on the subject, will be particularly acceptable to the people at large. It is with pleasure, therefore, that we lay before our readers the following facts, which have been politely furnished us, by one whose situation affords him an opportunity of speaking confidently.

The lands placed under the Control of the Literary Board lie chiefly in the eastern section of the State, and are mostly Swamp Lands, which it will be necessary to drain, before they can be brought into cultivation. When drained, however, they are sufficiently elevated, to prevent overflow in the wettest season. There are about 80,000 acres in Hyde and Tyrrel, which are now being drained by means of two canals. The one, from Pungo Lake, to Pungo river; the other, from Aligator Lake, to Pungo river. The first is about 6½ miles long, and will be one third finished in January. The second is about 6 miles long, and but little progress has been made on it. The cost of constructing these canals will be, by contract, about $90 000.

To reclaim these lands for immediate cultivation, it will be necessary to cut canals, at convenient distances tributary to the main canals, and this will swell the cost of draining to $60,000 more, or $150 000 for the 80 000 acres.

A part of this tract is heavily timbered with Cypress, Poplar and other growth common to the rich swamp lands in the eastern counties—but a larger proportion of it consists of prairie land with a vegetable soil ranging from 6 to 8 feet deep, reposing on a clay sub-soil and has been pronounced by judges equal to the rich lands of the Valley of the Mississippi. It is believed that these lands, when thoroughly reclaimed, will sell readily at $5 per acre—as lands of the same quality, when fit for cultivation, sell around Mattamuskeet for from $40 to $50 per acre and in some cases $100 per acre has been obtained.

In Carteret and Craven, between Neuse River and Core Sound, there is a tract of from 60 to 75000 acres, which may be readily drained into the waters on either side, nearly equal in quality to the lands of Hyde and Tyrrell. In other counties examinations have not yet been made, but it is believed that most of the lands are susceptible of being reclaimed and brought into cultivation.

Whig Convention.—The name of William S. Ashe, a delegate from Anson County, was inadvertently omitted in the Proceedings of the Convention, published last week.

Owing to causes, unnecessary to state, we did not get possession of the Report of the General Committee, in time for this paper. It shall appear next week.

On the evening that the Convention adjourned, an informal meeting of the Whigs was held, for the purpose of consultation and action, as to the best means of strengthening the Whig Press of the State, and enlightening the People on the subject of Government abuses. The meeting was a most harmonious one, and energetic measures were planned, which we have no doubt, will exert the most beneficial influence on the Whig cause.

Raleigh Register.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

We look upon the proceedings of the Whig Convention, which was lately held in Raleigh, as another of the favorable signs of the times. The number—the high respectability of the individuals composing the body—the unanimity and spirit of their proceedings—but above all, the nomination which they made for Governor of the State, will give animation to the Whig cause in North Carolina.—We should regard John M. Morehead as a formidable man, if he were on the other side in politics,—but being as we sincerely believe on the strong side, his election with ordinary pains, will be certain. There are few men who combine so many popular qualities as Mr. M. Highly gifted by nature, he has acquired much scientific and practical information. With an eloquence, strong, clear, and convincing, he combines the rare quality of genuine wit. He is honorable to the "minutest tittle"—brave—manly—generous and affable. His morality has never been questioned. His social qualities would be a hindrance to almost any one else in their march through life, but no blandishment of pleasure—no allurement of ease can stay his progress when business or duty calls. He is such a man as we delight to honor, and such a one as the people always are willing to advance. But such as he is, it must be said to his honor, he has made himself. He was once a poor boy on the banks of Dan River working to get a little money, to enable him to go to a Latin school. Now he would confer distinction on the office for which he is presented to the public. We therefore say, that in this as well as many other things else, the late Convention have done well.

"We are authorized to state, that the variance recently pending between the Hon. Edward Stanly and William L. Kennedy Esquire, has been adjusted on terms consistent with the honor of both gentlemen."

We announce this with much pleasure, and sincerely hope that the press will not hereafter stir up the embers of strife. This forbearance on the part of newspapers is obviously the dictate of propriety, religion and humanity.—We have no doubt the adjustment of this variance will reflect credit on both parties.—*Washington (N. C.) Whig.*

Disasters.—On Tuesday night, 12th inst. in a gale, the schr. Franklin, Blount, of this port, from New York, was driven ashore on Boddy Island, two miles north of New Inlet,—vessel a total loss—cargo partly saved but much damaged. No lives lost.

Also a schr. from Philadelphia bound to Wilmington, with dry goods—vessel total loss—cargo partly saved.—*Ib.*

The largest man in the United States holding a public office, is Mr. Hickock, a member of the New York Assembly. Major Noah advises him to go up to Albany before the river closes, as no stage can possibly carry him up; beside, the Sergeant at Arms must have time to clear a space and build a chair that will hold him.

A Whig Senate for at least four years.—For more than 20 years the men just ousted from power have had a majority in the Senate of this State. By the present returns that body is changed, and the Whigs at last will have a clear and decided majority. Next year, six Locos and two Whigs go out, so that there is every reason to suppose that their numbers will be still further increased. It is therefore quite certain that for the next five years, the Whigs will have the ascendancy.—*New York Express.*

From the Raleigh Register.

VAN BUREN MEETING IN WAKE.

A meeting of the friends of Martin Van Buren was held in this City, on Monday last, the week of our County Court having been cunningly selected by the leaders for the occasion. We were not present, of course, but learn that the meeting was respectable as to numbers. Mr. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. was the lion of the day, and made, we understand, one of his *peculiar* Speeches. We were astonished, we confess, to learn that he made a most violent assault not only upon Mr. Morehead, but upon the Whig party generally. We should have supposed that motives of *delicacy*, if no higher feeling, would have prevented such an attack. Mr. Morehead, it is true, is the nominee of the Whig Convention, but it is no more known whether he will accept the nomination, than it is known, whether Mr. Haywood will accept a similar offering of party devotion. He seems, however, to have been sensible that he was transgressing the limits of propriety, for he made an apology in advance for the *indelicacy* of his movements.

He assailed with great severity, we understand, Mr. Morehead's votes, whilst a member of the Legislature, and the Convention to amend the Constitution, on the subject of Free Negro privileges. Having determined to avail himself of Mr. Morehead's absence to attack him, (Oh! most magnanimous adversary!) we marvel much that he should have selected of all others, this particular point, with Mr. Van Buren's votes staring him in the face. With a full knowledge of the fact, that the President voted in the New York Convention, to extend the privileges of free persons of colour to their utmost limit, he abuses Mr. Morehead for having proposed, in a similar body in North-Carolina, that free negroes *of good character and a certain amount of property* might be allowed to vote for members of the House of Commons. It is true, Mr. Morehead submitted this proposition, but who sustained, and voted with him? John Branch —the Van Buren Candidate for Governor at the last Election! William Montgomery, the successful Van Buren candidate for Congress, in this District! Kimbro' Jones, the person who reported the Resolutions that were adopted at this very meeting at which Mr. Haywood denounced the vote! George Bower, an Elector on the Van Buren Ticket at the last Election! Judge Daniel, a shining light of that party, to which Mr. Haywood belongs, and we will add, in our opinion, a thoroughly honest man! And besides these there were the following, all of whom, we dare say, are in full communion and fellowship with the head of the Raleigh Junto, viz: Messrs. Biggs of Martin, Bunting of Sampson, Cathey of Haywood, Cansler of Lincoln, Chambers of Person, Dobson of Surry, Guinn of Macon, Grier of Mecklenburg, Holmes of New Hanover, Morris (the late V. B. Candidate in Anson) McDiarmid, Marsteller (the V. B. Collector of Wilmington) Parker (the bell-wether of the V. B. flock in Guilford) Powell of Columbus, Smith of Yancy, and Whitfield of Wayne! Verily, when we hear such objections brought forward, and from such a source, we are forced to exclaim—"An ounce of Civet, good Apothecary!"

"The strict Constructionist" is a phrase we meet with in the administration prints, applied to the President, meaning, we suppose, that he is *par excellence*, a literal interpreter of the Constitution. If he is, we would like to know in what version of the Constitution he finds a clause authorizing Government to issue paper money, i. e. Treasury notes. The truth is, Mr. Van Buren is no more a strict Constructionist of the Constitution than any other President has been, and it must excite indignation in every candid mind, to see such miserable attempts to deceive people into the belief, that he is so wondrously regardful of Constitutional provisions and prohibitions.

Wilmington Chronicle.

The President's political tour through this State cost a great deal and came to nothing. Even in Kinderhook, where he sojourned for nearly a fortnight, the Loco-Foco majority has decreased some 10 or 15 votes. What confidence can he expect to inspire the people of the Union with, when his own State has once, twice, thrice rejected him?—*Alb. Adv.*

What Mr. Van Buren has done in Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana and Maryland, must be done all over again. It is unnatural that other States should take up the President whom his own State casts off. Her example will inspire the Whigs every where to redoubled exertion.

The very remarkable result has taken place in Massachusetts, of a father and son on opposite tickets, and both elected to the Senate—the father a Democrat and the son a Whig.

Seth Sprague, senior,	3940
Seth Sprague, junior,	3949

So the son beat the father 9 votes!

During the late election in Massachusetts handbills were circulated by the loco focos, signed by men who stood high as men of veracity, stating without reservation that the State of New York had gone back to the support of the Albany Regency. And this, too, when the contrary was positively known to be the case. The Provience Journal gives the Boston Post some hard slaps for its agency in circulating "false returns."

In Salt River township, where there is usually a Democratic majority, no poll was opened.—*St. Louis Argus.*

The reason we presume that no poll was opened at Salt River at the late election in Missouri, was the fear that the loco focos would be beaten on account of the late emigration thitherward of Whigs from some of the western States. We apprehend a poll will be opened next year—the Whigs are leaving and loco focos are travelling there in crowds. They will give a good majority next year.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

We learn from an exchange paper that fifteen bushels of wheat were sold sometime since in Calhoun county, Michigan, at thirty cents per bushel.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The delegates to the Whig Convention from District No. 7, held a meeting in the City of Raleigh, to appoint a delegate to the Harrisburg Convention, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of E. L. Winslow, Esq.

The meeting was organized by calling John A. McRae, Esq. to the Chair, who explained the object of the meeting in a perspicuous manner.

On motion, S. C. Bruce was appointed Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman appointed a Committee of five, viz: Dr. Charles Chalmers, Thos S. Ashe, John S. Pearson, Jas. D. Pemberton and Green Davis, to take into consideration the nomination of a suitable person as a delegate to the Harrisburg Convention. The Committee, after a short retirement, returned and reported the nomination of John B. Kelly, Esq., which was unanimously approved.

On motion, the Secretary was delegated to transmit a copy of these proceedings to John B. Kelly, Esq.

On motion,

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Fayetteville Observer.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN A. McRAE, *Chairman.*

S. C. BRUCE, *Secretary.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Among all the changes Time has wrought within our ancient Borough, none affect us so much as those forcibly brought to our recollection by a visit to Cool Spring. Neither pleasure nor business bear us often towards this old familiar haunt. Occasionally, however, an afternoon's ramble in Spring-time, or the Fall season, carries us on the margin of the quiet and glassy stream into which the cool fountain disgorges its waters, and then by-gone events swell our heart with emotion, and we linger near the spot, and dwell for a season with the departed of other days. On such excursions, we make it a point to have with us some old friend and familiar, who can speak of the past from memory;—some actor in those scenes of festivity that were wont to gladden the little forest that stood opposite the Spring athwart the stream, which, often rising from quiet merriment into rude and boisterous revelry, would have started both Nymph and Naiaid from the fountain, if the days of Nymph and Naiaid had not long since vanished.

This spot was the centre of the Court end of Cross Creek, during the war of Independence, and for years after, the fashionable promenade, and if the iron spouts of the fountain could spout forth words, as they do water, what tales of the olden time might they not tell us,—of gay revels and jocund jests; the love-scrapes of our grand-dames and grand-sires, and the stirring incidents of the first settlement of Fayetteville. Hard by dwelt a descendant of the princely Pocahontas, and we doubt not the famous Flora McDonald and her highland lasses oft quenched their thirst in the limpid fountain.*

We were there a placid afternoon in the last week, "A Tavern stood there where now stands that mansion," said our old companion; "aye! those were happy days. Scarcely an individual who made one of the troop of gallants who thronged the halls of mine host of the Spring-house, but has gone to his last account. Where now your Town Hall stands, was a Whortleberry Swamp, and then ancient Bow Street plumed herself upon the trade and commerce that upstart Hay has now monopolized. Here was the rendezvous of our ancient Light Infantry, and never muster nor parade day passed without a visit to the fountain. Cool as were its waters, however, mine host of the inn knew the tastes of his men, and there was always something to mingle with it in their cups, and to *sweeten* the draught; and failh! the mad wags they too often carried their frolics to excess."

"And that was the cause of the Temperance Society!" hummed I.

"There was a touching incident connected with this corps," continued my companion, not heeding my interruption, "that is perhaps within your recollection. Old Isaac Hammonds for more than a score of years had been one of its Musicians. At last Time touched Isaac, and he was called upon to pay his last great debt to Nature; and when he had breath to fill his flute no longer, he himself ceased to breathe. On his death-bed he begged them to lay him and his flute together on the bank of the stream yonder, 'for,' said the old man with pardonable superstition, 'I shall hear the drum and fife of the corps every parade day, when the men throng at the Spring, and the sound will gladden me in the long, long sleep of the tomb.' And they digged his grave where he desired, but no stone was placed to mark the spot, and I cannot at this day point out to you the mound, over which volley after volley told that the last military honours were paid to a dead comrade. Long since the customary assemblage of the military has been discontinued, and the shade of poor Isaac must content itself, in the absence of martial music, with the more useful, though less spirit-stirring, sound of Machinery, unless, indeed, one might persuade our friend McLean to revive the custom."

"More honoured in the breach, perhaps, than the observance, some might say," observed I, "but it was an humble wish, and said it is it could not have been complied with," and I uttered the following epitaph, on gazing at the burial-place of poor Isaac Hammonds:—

How soon forgotten be the dead
Who in their silent graves are laid;
He who lies there asked nothing more
Than burial on that silent shore,
Deeming illusively and vain
He yet might list to martial strain,
Unconscious that with fleeting life
Ends war and woe, and sin and strife;—
He lies there, lonely and alone,
His grave unmarked by mound or stone.

"Pretty well, C——, for an extempore, say I," observed my companion.

"And a poor substitute for the martial music, will the shade of poor Isaac say," I replied. "At all events, a listener would not accuse me of having drank at the Castalian fount, whatever I might have done at Cool Spring: but you have not told me wherefore it was that those old frolics at the Spring have ceased."

"Well, let us homeward," observed my friend, "and the tale will amuse you before we separate at Liberty Point. We were all very wild in those days, and Religion had made little progress. There was nothing like an observance of the Sabbath. Of all days in the week, it was the one most selected for feast and frolic. There were no Churches; Service was performed in the Town Hall, then dignified by the name of State House, for the Legislature met there. At length a pious Preacher, perhaps yet living, settled among us, and many and oftentimes did he vainly exhort our people to a better and more holy observance of the Lord's day;—till wearied out with his exertions, he fell upon a new and singular expedient to arouse his hearers. It seems but as yesterday, that Sabbath! In some way, public expectation had been roused, and the Town Hall was thronged. The preparatory service being over, the good man rose, and said that for years he had preached to us from the Word of God without effect; he was now about to preach from the word of man, that he might see if at least we would not reverence that. He took the Statute for the due observance of the Lord's day for his text, and produced so powerful an effect, that, to his exertions, under Providence, we owe perhaps the high state of moral feeling that pervades our people even at this late day. This Sermon gave rise to our Sunday Patrol, that has ever since existed;—but it grows late, and I must bid you good evening."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1839.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

AT a meeting of the citizens of this place, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to give notice that a Public Meeting will be held at the Court House in this town, on the first Tuesday in December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at which time the Board of Internal Improvement will meet for the purpose of opening Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company. The attendance of all persons interested in this great State enterprize is earnestly solicited.

J. W. HUSKE,
T. J. CURTIS,
J. C. DOBBIN,
D. O'HANLON,
E. J. HALE,
} *Committee.*

Fayetteville, November 16, 1839.

THE RAIL ROAD.—A subscription book has already been opened here, and the progress is in some respects satisfactory, but a large majority of our citizens prefer to wait for the formal action of the Board of Internal Improvement on Tuesday next. On that day, the State will expect "EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY." The occasion will be an interesting and important one, and we trust our readers in this place and vicinity want no arguments of ours to induce them to meet it like men.

CONGRESS.—The first session of the 26th Congress will commence on Monday next. The great contest for Speaker and other officers, will give to its first sittings an interest never before felt. The parties are almost equally divided, and the character of the House depends, in all probability, on the votes of some members whose seats are contested. It is certain that the five Whigs from New Jersey, and Mr. Naylor from Philadelphia, are entitled to take their seats, because they have the only regular constitutional certificates; and no member can have a more perfect right than they, until a proper investigation is had. Whether they will be able to show a right to retain the seats, is another question. The real question as to their right, is conclusively argued in an article which we copy from the National Intelligencer.

It is to be feared that the Tories mean to deny this right, and either by fraud or force to put out the Whigs and put in their competitors. Some suppose that this will be effected by the Tory Clerk of the last Congress, (Mr. Garland,) calling and recording the names of the claimants who have no certificates, and passing over those who have. Others fear that a mob is about being collected to act over the Harrisburg scenes. Mr. Galbraith, a Tory member from Pennsylvania, has distinctly declared that rather than give up the point, the Harrisburg riots shall be acted over. In either event, a scene of violence, and of danger to the Constitution, may well be apprehended.

The great object of the administration is, to secure the Committees, which our readers are aware are appointed by the Speaker. If a Whig Speaker be elected, the Committees will be such as will ensure a full investigation into the corruptions of the Departments. If a Tory can be placed in the Chair, the rottenness of the public offices will be covered. Rather than have their misdeeds laid bare, if it can be prevented by no other means, the party may resort to one of the desperate expedients spoken of above.

C. J. Ingersoll, who claims Mr. Naylor's seat, is said already to have fixed his name upon a seat in the House. Mr. Naylor has done the same.

For Speaker; the Administration will probably run Mr. Pickens of S. C., and the Whigs Mr. Bell of Tenn., or Mr. Dawson of Geo.

The election of Speaker may be materially affected by casualties. Two Whig members in Massachusetts, and the Tory member from Michigan, are ill; a vacancy in Massachusetts will not be filled in time; it is supposed that the Mississippi and Missouri members will not be on the ground in time; &c.

We have made arrangements to secure a regular resident correspondent during the session. The expense to us will, we doubt not, be amply compensated by the additional interest imparted to our columns.

THE ELECTIONS.—MICHIGAN.—The Whigs have certainly carried every thing in Michigan—Governor and both Houses of the Legislature. This secures a Whig Senator, in place of Mr. Lyon, whose term expires.

MISSISSIPPI.—It is not yet ascertained how the election has resulted in Mississippi, though the returns indicate the re-election of Mr. McNutt, Tory, as Governor, and at least one of the Tory Congressmen. The Whig papers are disposed to give up both the Congressmen; but Mr. Bingaman (Whig) runs so far ahead of the other Whig candidate, that we indulge some hope of his election. The Legislature is probably Tory. It will have a Senator to elect, in place of Mr. Walker.

MASSACHUSETTS.—It is uncertain whether Morton is elected Governor. He has a plurality, but it is believed there are scattering votes enough to prevent an election. There were no less than nine Tickets run in Boston, which is the cause of the Tory gain. The complection of the Legislature is yet to be determined by a new election for those cases where no one had a majority. The second trial took place on Monday last.

The Steamer British Queen had not arrived at New York on Friday evening last, and considerable anxiety is felt as to her safety. Her day of sailing was the 1st inst., consequently she had been out 22 days. But the papers now say that she did not sail till the 4th, and perhaps later. How they know this, we do not learn, since there has been no arrival to assure them of the change of her day. She is supposed to have from 150 to 200 passengers on board.

NOT SO FAST.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the great humbug, the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road, in their capacity as stockholders of the Bank connected with the road, after some other business, a Dr. Erwin "offered a resolution that the Directors of the Bank be instructed to establish a Branch in North Carolina as early as may be practicable." We imagine it will be long before it will be *practicable* to establish the branch in this State. The consideration on which alone the Legislature of North Carolina consented to grant a charter for a branch, to-wit, the construction of the *road* through North Carolina, not having been realized, there can be no shadow of a right to locate the branch. We can scarcely credit it, that, under these circumstances a proposition such as that of Dr. Erwin was ever entertained by the meeting. Certain it is, that North Carolina will never consent to be defrauded of her rights in the matter.

The decision of the meeting has not reached us.

The recommendation of Mr. Tallmadge for the Vice Presidency, by the Whig Convention, has been warmly objected to by two Whig papers, the Newbern Spectator and the Wilmington Advertiser. So it is always with the Whig party. If a candidate is not in every particular suited to our taste, some will either oppose him or stand neutral. It is true that Mr. Tallmadge voted for the Expunging resolution, under instructions from his State; and we are as little disposed to justify that vote as any man. But when he thought the Administration wrong, he abandoned it, and boldly stood up in the Senate and rebuked the wrong doers. He ranged himself on the *weak* side, but the *right* side; and the consequence is, that we are now rejoicing in the regeneration of New York, which could not have been effected without his aid.

We are not specially anxious that he should be the Whig candidate, though quite willing to support him. We consider it a minor point, not of sufficient importance to justify a difference of opinion.

A NEW CRIME.—At a meeting of the "Democratic Republicans" of Cabarrus county, they solemnly resolved, that "*as* Democratic Republicans, they cannot, and will not, support Henry Clay, because we consider him a *Valetudinarian* in his constructions of the constitution, and Federal in his principles."

A *Valetudinarian* being, according to Walker, "a person uncommonly careful of his health," it would seem that these patent democrats oppose Mr. Clay for being "uncommonly careful of the health" of the constitution! This is a high crime in Mr. Clay, and is almost equal to the circumstance related by Judge Gaston, of a voter who objected to a candidate, that "people said he had turned a *Featheral*," and being asked what that was, replied, "he didn't exactly know, but he supposed it *wasn't a human*."

NEW YORK.—The money market at N. York is somewhat easier, and the banks are more and more confirmed in their determination to pay specie, which they were receiving in abundance from the South. Exchange on Philadelphia has fallen to 9½. Treasury notes are selling at ¼ per cent. discount.

U. S. BANK.—The liabilities of the bank, according to its report to the Comptroller of the State, were 26 millions, on the 7th inst., but reduced since. Of this amount, the Post Notes and notes payable on demand amount to 12 millions, and the debt in Europe to 8 millions. The surplus is estimated at 5 millions, from which something must be deducted for a decline in the value of assets.

A COMPLIMENT.—The Whigs of New York City, at their meeting to appoint four Delegates to the Harrisburg Convention, quoted the resolutions of the Whig Convention of North Carolina, nominating Mr. Clay, as expressing the unanimous opinion of the meeting.

The city Delegates are in favor of Mr. Clay, but it is said that those from the interior of the State will be divided between Clay, Harrison and Scott. Several meetings have been held, at Rochester and other places in New York, favorable to Gen. Scott for the Presidency.

Nearly all the States have appointed Delegates to the Convention, which will assemble on Wednesday next.

TORYISM AND ABOLITION.—Those who have witnessed the outcry of the Standard whenever a Whig abolitionist was elected to any office in a Northern State, will be amused at the following extract from the Standard of Wednesday last:—

"We congratulate the Democracy of the country on the result of the election in Massachusetts. It is admitted by the Federal papers in Boston that MORTON, the Democratic Republican candidate is elected, or that there is *no choice*."

Lest the Standard should have forgotten Morton's opinions on the subject of abolition, we make the following extract from his letter to an abolition Committee:—

"To say that I am utterly opposed to slavery in every form, civil, political or domestic, is saying very little." * * "I deem slavery to be the greatest curse and the most portentous evil which a righteous God ever inflicted upon a nation; and that every effort consistent with a moral duty and the constitution and laws of the Union, ought to be made to mitigate, and if possible, to extirpate it from the land. That Congress has the control of the whole subject within the district of Columbia, I can entertain no doubt." * * "In relation to the admission of new States with the power to hold slaves, I need do no more than to refer you to my recorded votes against the admission of Missouri with this power."

If we were to follow the example of the Standard, this would justify a prodigious uproar about a "league" of the Tories with the Abolitionists. We cannot condescend, however, to any attempt at deception. We are content to reiterate the opinion we have often expressed, that it is impossible for any man to say on which side the majority of abolitionists are to be found.

Hereafter, when the Standard attempts to gull the public on this subject, we shall take occasion to remind him of his rejoicing at the supposed election of the abolitionist Morton.

TORY PAPERS.—The people generally do not understand the mode by which the administration has sustained itself notwithstanding its corruptions, its extravagance, and its alarming assumptions of power. Some facts have just come out which throw light on the subject. At the late Circuit Court of Richmond, Indiana, a case was tried, wherein one of the Editors of the Globe sued the late Editor of the Indiana Jeffersonian, for money advanced to enable the latter to establish a party paper in Indiana. Not long since, another suit was tried, in Ohio, in which C. C. Cambreleng was plaintiff, and a Tory Editor defendant, to recover money advanced for a similar purpose.

This is the mode by which the Administration has sustained itself. Newspapers have been set up, sometimes by funds collected from office holders, and sometimes by giving the Editor himself a fat office. Under these circumstances, the Editor could afford to circulate his papers *gratuitously*, where subscribers could not be had; and as nothing but the most unblushing party matter is permitted to appear in such papers, many honest people, who read no others, are deceived.

We are not without instances of the kind in this State. Not many months before the last August Election, no less than three new papers were established, one in Fayetteville, one in Washington, and one in Halifax. They sprung into life without waiting to collect subscribers. One of the Editors has since received a lucrative office from Mr. Van Buren himself. In the other cases it is probable that direct pecuniary aid was afforded. Besides these, we see that Messrs. Stringer and Howard intend to start a paper at Hillsborough on the 13th of next month. The Editor of a Whig paper at Edenton went to Washington for some purpose or other, as it is said, and on his return the politics of his paper were changed. We believe he is now the postmaster at Edenton. The Salisbury Carolinian has, we regret to say, exhibited a strong leaning towards the Administration lately, and forthwith we find Mr. Kendall's mail contracts advertised in it.

This is the secret of the gratuitous circulation of the Tory papers, and of the success of the party. We'd "rather be a dog and bay the moon," than be an Editor on the terms of some of those mentioned above.

A TORY ABOLITIONIST IN VIRGINIA.—The Norfolk Beacon, a moderate but firm Van Buren paper, denounces the Rev. Mr. Fisk, the Editor of the "Old Dominion," as "an emissary of the Northern fanatics;" as opposed to the prosperity of Southern Commerce, and Southern Literary institutions; as desirous to excite the poor and improvident against the thrifty and the industrious, as a wolf in sheep's clothing;" as a spy, &c. &c.

This same "Old Dominion" has been frequently quoted by the Standard; and we find in the last North Carolinian, that the "Old Dominion" quotes some of the Carolinian's views on Banking with high approbation; but in one particular, the Old Dominion does not agree with the Carolinian, and forthwith the latter changes its ground to suit the views of the former! Rare bed-fellows these! The Norfolk papers, where Fisk is known, hold his paper and himself in utter contempt.

Patrick Monroe, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Argyle, in this county; and the post office at Underwood's Store, in Chatham county, has been discontinued.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—The Standard lately promised to point out, at a proper time, the errors of the Banking system; and declared that it did not wish to destroy the banks, but only to reform the system. A little surprised at such a declaration, we gladly recorded it, and have waited patiently for the promised expose of the reforms contemplated. Several weeks have elapsed, however, and the Standard has not yet come out. Perhaps it has found the subject a difficult one to handle; or it may be, that it has been lectured, privately, for conceding so much to common sense, and the public weal. Be that as it may, however, we are still in the dark as to the matters which the Standard would have *reformed*.

In the mean time, we find an article copied into the last Standard from a Philadelphia paper, and commended as an "excellent article," and headed, in large capitals, "what we want," (i. e. what the Standard wants.) From this most extraordinary article we make the following extracts:—

"We do not desire to demolish the Banks. We have no desire to raze those institutions to the ground. * * What should we gain though every banking house were obliterated from the face of the fair earth! Have the *buildings themselves* been guilty of a wrong? Have they been detected in the commission of crime! Have they at all participated in the wickedness which through them has been noiselessly and clandestinely, but not the less oppressively, practised upon a long suffering people! The guilt, and the corruption which have defiled the foot-prints of their directors—those abandoned exhibitions of incarnate avarice—can they be appropriately attributed to the masses of inanimate stone which merely covered their existence? Certainly not! What, then, should we gain by their destruction? What—save a character for rapine, for violence, and for wrong—should we acquire by such a procedure? Nothing. It were not only an infraction of the law, but of every principle of justice, of honesty, and of common right. It were an hideous offence against the peace and privileges of society; and he who would basely lift his finger or his voice with such intent to-day might be himself to-morrow, the fit recipient of similar outrage.—No! we are not levellers in such a sense. We are not disposed to urge on a mob to any act of indiscretion, let alone of crime. We would accomplish every thing by the wholesome application of the law. * * "It is not the banking *houses*, but the banking *system* of our country, in its present organization, against which we wage an *implacable* and *exterminating war* It is the great blot upon our national escutcheon, the great obstruction in the pathway of national wealth. * * "Such is our present banking system. Founded in error, it can never lead to any thing but erroneous results. It is, under any view, too susceptible of fraud, too well calculated for deceit!"

So, it turns out that it is only the banking *houses* that the Standard does not wish to destroy! That paper is really so considerate as to deprecate the violence of the mob, for the very remarkable reason, among others, that he who encouraged the tearing down of a Banking *house* to-day, might have his own torn down by the same mob to-morrow! Truly this is a prudent sort of patriotism!

As the Standard has so entirely endorsed this tirade of its Philadelphia brother, we would ask it, in all sincerity, where it locates the "wickedness, the guilt, and the corruption," the "abandoned exhibitions of incarnate avarice," of which it speaks as "defiling the foot-prints of the *directors*?" Do these things exist, or have they ever existed, in North Carolina? To which of the North Carolina Banks do they apply? If the Standard can put its finger upon them, doubtless it would do a great favor to that Van Buren Senator in Congress who has for so many years been a Director and Attorney for one of those Banks, and for that other Van Buren Candidate for Governor who has for so many years filled the same places in two other Banks. Do you intend to charge, that these Van Buren Anti-Bank men have participated in the "wickedness, guilt, and corruption," of which you speak! Do you charge them with "abandoned exhibitions of incarnate avarice!" Pray answer, Mr. Standard! If these things do not apply to the North Carolina Banks, where do you locate them!

In the same article, we find the following broad principle laid down, and covered, like the rest, with the unqualified approbation of the Standard:—

"No legislator can have the moral right, by means of Bank charters and corporate monopolies, to *sell away* the liberties of his constituents; at least, none can conscientiously bind the people whom they represent for a longer time than he may be their representative."

According to this doctrine, the Legislature may possibly, though even that seems to be doubted, have a right to charter a bank for the term of its own existence, but no longer. The effect of this principle would of course be, to prevent the creation of banks. For if one were chartered this year, by the time it could get into operation, a new Legislature would be elected, and the bank charter must expire. A State must not, under this principle, create a debt, for one Legislature cannot bind its successor to pay the debt! What is national honor; what is the public faith! Our Legislature, according to the newly-discovered principles of the Tory party, has no right to bind its successor! and therefore there is no obligation to pay the debts or fulfil contracts of the State!!

Such are the principles, or rather such is the want of principle, to which the doctrines of the party tend.

GEORGIA.—A bill has been introduced before the Legislature, to repeal the Free Banking Law, passed at the last Session; but after some debate, the bill was rejected, 48 votes to 29.

Petitions asking the Legislature to repeal the Licence Law, have been unanimously laid on the table for the balance of the session. The Georgians have no idea of giving up their right to drink as much rum as they please.

A bill to divide the State into Congressional Districts is before the Senate.

Gen. Charles Fenton Mercer, who has represented the Loudon District, in Virginia, in Congress, for about 20 years past, has been offered the appointment of Cashier of the Union Bank of Florida, and has signified his acceptance of the same. He will resign his seat soon after the opening of the session. Wm. M. McCarty, Esq. of Fairfax, is a candidate to succeed Mr. Mercer.

THE POTATOES.—The Editor of the Wilmington Chronicle has *heard of* some potatoes larger than those presented to us a week or two ago. We too have *heard* of larger, but do not recognise the genuineness of any such *hearsay* potatoes. Nothing will be admitted as beating our Nullification potatoes, unless it is laid upon our table, or that of some brother Editor.

YALE COLLEGE.—This ancient institution is in a most flourishing condition. From a catalogue with which we have been favored, we find the whole number of Students to be 608, of whom 78 are in the Theological, 45 in the Law, and 46 in the Medical Department. In the Collegiate course, there are 99 Seniors, 86 Juniors, 123 Sophomores, and 130 Freshmen. From North Carolina there are 3 Law Students, 1 Senior, 1 Junior, and 3 Freshmen. The Faculty is composed of 32 Professors, Tutors, &c.

FLORIDA.—One man was killed, and two others wounded, by the Indians, on the 9th inst. near Fort King.

At St. Augustine, 850 persons have been attacked by the fever within two months, of whom 39 died.

VALUE OF A VOTE.—Mr. Thos. M. Clark, of Delaware county, N. Y. was in the city when the late election began, engaged in pressing business. He hurried home, voted, and returned to his business, having travelled 350 miles. *His vote elected Gen. Root, a Whig Senator.*

Another.—David Henshaw, (Tory,) voted for himself in Massachusetts, and was elected by a majority of *one vote*.

The following occurrence, which we find in a Mississippi paper, is a foretaste of what we may look for when the Tories succeed in banishing paper money from circulation, and establishing the exclusive hard money currency.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI ARGUS.

Democracy unveiled, or the Beautiful effects of the Hard Money System, as practised by the Loco focos!!—On Monday the 30th September last, there was sold for *Gold or Silver*, at Philadelphia, in Neshoba County, for the benefit of the U. States, on account of Gen. Wiley P. Harris's defalcation, upwards of 6000 acres of land, which brought the *enormous price* of FIVE CENTS per acre. This land, about 2 years ago, was sold (before it was owned by Gen. Harris,) for six dollars per acre, or upwards of $36,000, and was said to be cheap at that price; but on the 30th last month under the *Democratic* hard money operation it was sold for *five cents per acre—or for about* $300, and bought by Tilgham M. Tucker, the hard money Democratic Loco foco Senator for the County of Lowndes. There were many citizens of that county, anxious to buy, but were unable to obtain the Gold or Silver.

Here we see a sale for gold or silver, and property which had sold for 36,000 dollars sacrificed for *three hundred dollars!* We would ask the land-holders of North Carolina, how would you like the application of the hard-money principle to your own lands!

But there is another view of this sale. Harris, the Land office Receiver, had used the government's funds in speculating in this very land, and when he became a defaulter, the land was seized to make good his defalcation. Instead of selling it to the best advantage, it is put up for cash, silver or gold, and $300 is all that the government realizes for what ought to have brought ten thousand, under the worst circumstances, if it had been sold as an individual would have sold it. Is not this gross mismanagement!

A DISCOVERY.—The Carolinian says it will no longer call the Whigs "Whigs," because "it necessarily implies reproach, contempt, disgrace, in the party opposed." Indeed! it has taken you some time to find this out. The Carolinian means hereafter to call us the "opposition." This looks like returning reason. If it had come to so sensible a conclusion some months ago, instead of calling us new light and blue light, and Bank Federalists, and aristocrats, and racking its brains for terms of ridicule or obloquy, it would have saved itself from the application of the epithet Tory, about which it has fretted and fumed and blustered so much. The name is an appropriate one, and having been forced into the use of it, we do not now choose to give it up. It shall stick to the Carolinian like the shirt of Nessus.

TEMPERANCE.—A Temperance Convention was held at Salisbury, N. C. on the 6th and 7th inst. composed of 47 Delegates, representing 22 Societies, in the counties of Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Davie, Iredell and Davidson. Dolphin A. Davis, Esq. presided. The principal object appears to have been to devise the means of employing an Agent, to devote himself exclusively to the Temperance cause; and for this purpose, after interesting debates, the necessary committees were appointed.

Another subject was, the License Law now in force, which was denounced, in a report adopted by the Convention, as a public nuisance, and bringing a curse upon the community. On this subject, deeply interested as we have always felt in the cause of Temperance, we would warn its friends of the danger of a movement such as that attempted in Massachusetts, Mississippi, and perhaps other States. Besides the political excitement growing out of it, it has actually produced a great deal of intemperance, from the spirit of liberty which pervades the land, and which too frequently degenerates into the spirit of licentiousness. It has been found, in Massachusetts for instance, that the attempt to restrain intemperance by law, has added to the number of vipers, and men who would not drink for the love of it have been induced to drink out of a spirit of opposition to what is deemed an arbitrary and tyrannical law. The way and the only effectual way, to promote temperance, is to bring public opinion to bear against intemperance. That may be accomplished by the labors of the Agent whom it is intended to employ. But save us from the evils of a 15 gallon law, or any thing of that sort.

From a report made to the Convention, it appears that within the above named six counties, there are 22 Temperance Societies, embracing 3839 members, of whom 240 are coloured. The largest Society is at Rocky River, Cabarrus county, having 400 white and 150 colored members; and the smallest is at Mountain Road, Rowan county, having 15 members, composed of one family only,—father, children and grand children.

Mob Law in Columbia, S. C.—A correspondent of the Columbia Temperance Advocate gives the particulars of a brutal outrage at the Methodist Church in that town on Sunday night the 17th inst. He says that in consequence of a loud noise at the door, an official member of the Church took his hat and went to the door, where he was struck by one man and seized by 4 or 5 others; the people in the Church rushed out and pursued the assailants, only one of whom was secured.

THE DROUGHT.—A gentleman who lately travelled from Mobile to Charleston, says that the watering of his horse on the way cost him $23!

It is generally supposed that the loco foco candidate for the speakership of the House of Representatives, will be the Hon. P. W. Pickens, of South Carolina. The Globe will of course pronounce it all right. Mr. Pickens has the reputation of being an admirable limner—this reputation was established by a portrait of the editor of the Globe, which he once drew, and whom he compared to "a GALVANIZED CORPSE, *in whose hideous visage envy and malignity were blended in cadaverous union.*" The potrait has been acknowledged by the ablest connoisseurs to be true to the life.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

The Globe copies with exultation a paragraph proving that Abolitionism has defeated the Whig party in Ohio! This is very well. The people of the South will soon be able to discriminate between their friends and enemies.

Reader, if you be a loco foco, we have a serious question to propound for your candid consideration. For the ten last years, the administration has spent nearly its whole time and strength in successive attempts to improve the currency. Yet would not *you*, and would not all the people of the United States, rejoice with the most unbounded joy, to see the currency restored at this moment to just what it was in 1832, when the Government commenced its long series of disastrous experiments!—*Prentice.*

The present Tennessee House of Representatives is composed of Forty-six Farmers—Thirteen Lawyers—Seven Merchants—Five Doctors—Two Tailors—One Silversmith, and One Forgeman.

POSTSCRIPT.

RESUMPTION.—The Providence Bank, Rhode Island, has resumed specie payments, and it is believed that the other banks of that State will speedily follow the example.

No British Queen up to Saturday night *last.*

BROKE JAIL.—A letter from Wadesborough, N. C. informs us that two men, Alexander Gowings and Wm. Holbrook, escaped from the Jail in that town on Saturday night last. They were confined on a charge of stealing and carrying to Knoxville, Tenn. a negro slave belonging to Wm. Ratliff, of Anson county. Gowings is 38 or 40 years of age, broad shoulders, rather spare built, dark hair, keen blue eyes, large beard, long and rather pointed nose, nearly covering the upper lip, sharp chin, weighs 150 lbs. wore a blue cloth frock coat, blue pantaloons, boots, an old white hat.

Holbrook is 21 or 22 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout, hair light, and erect in front, weighs about 160 lbs. fair complexion, and freckled, wore a frock coat of Kentucky Jeans, with velvet collar, mixed homespun pantaloons. They were from Carter County, Kentucky.

The above particular description is given to put the public on their guard against two infamous rascals, one of whom has long been engaged in stealing.

Hard Times.—Many of the manufacturing establishments of this city have been compelled within a few days to discharge a large portion of their workmen, owing to the scarcity of money. One establishment alone, we understand, was compelled to dismiss nearly one hundred hands on Saturday last.

Philadelphia North American.

NEW YORK, November 18.

Money affairs continue a little easier. Merchants are rapidly getting out of debt. No new engagements are made. Many, very many laborers and mechanics, at this most inauspicious season of the year, are necessarily discharged every Saturday night. There is a general disposition to make no new contracts. If the Government is bent upon a "no credit" system, the tendency of society is to prepare for it. The effect is great upon the laboring and agricultural classes as well as upon the mercantile, the last of which, however, having run the gauntlet, the calamity is now heaviest upon the two first.

MARRIED,

In Montgomery County, N. C. on the 21st inst. by John C. Atkins, Esq. Mr. C. W. WOOLEY, Merchant of Lawrenceville, to Miss ANN DEBERRY, daughter of the Hon. Edmund Deberry.

Also, in the same County, on the same day, by Richmond Snuggs, Esq. Mr. PINKNEY SNUGGS, to Miss SARAH SWARINGEN.

At Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 9th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. P. L. ANTHONY, of Little Rock, to Miss HARRIET A. BORDEN, formerly of Duplin county, N. C.

DIED,

In this town, on the 18th instant, BENJAMIN RUSH, infant son of Mr. W. T. Frizell, aged one year and five months.

In this town, on Sunday evening last, JAMES C. JOHNSON, infant son of Henry M. and Ann Maria Johnson, aged one year, four months and twenty-nine days.

In Bladen county, on the 18th inst., after a severe affliction of about seven months duration, Mrs. SARAH LEWIS, consort of Col. Richard M. Lewis. Mrs. Lewis had been for some time a worthy and exemplary member of the Methodist Episc'l church. In the various relations of wife, mother, mistress, neighbor and friend, she sustained a most amiable character. She was much beloved, and her death is deeply lamented by all who knew her. But their grief is assuaged by the assurance that their loss is her gain;—for she not only lived the life of the righteous, but her last end was like his. She died in the triumph of faith.—*Communicated.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—NOVEMBER 27.

Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	Lime,	$2½ a $2½
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Mackerel, (none.)	
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Molasses,	36 a 40
Butter,	17 a 22	Oats,	40
Bale Rope,	8 a 12	Oil, Linseed	80 a 90
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Nails, cut,	7½
Cotton,	8½ a 9¾	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	21 a 25	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12½
Corn,	60 a 70	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3 a 3½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Salt,	80 a 90
Flaxseed,	$1 25	Sack,	$2 75 a $3 00
Flour, new	$5 a $5½	Tallow,	11
Feathers,	45	Tin, box,	$14
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	5 a 6
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat, new	80 a 90
Iron,	5½ a 6	Whiskey,	40
Lard,	12	Wool,	17 a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—NOVEMBER 22.

Turpentine $2 25 a 2 40; Tar 1 10 a 1 20; Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 10 00; Scantling 5 00; Timber 5 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 35 00; R. O. rough 10 00; Shingles 2 00 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 70; Salt, coarse 35 a 40; Rice 3 50 a 3 75.

Steam Mill Lumber abundant. River do. scarce and dull; none arriving. Staves scarce; no demand. Flour scarce. Rice plenty and dull. Corn wanted.

CHERAW MARKET—November 22.

Bacon 11 to 12; Beeswax 20 to 23; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 9 to 10; Corn 75 to 80; Flour 8 50 to 9 75; Feathers 40 to 50; Iron 5½ to 6½; Lime 4 to 4½; Molasses 50 to 62½; Nails, cut, 7½ to 9; Sugar 10 to 12½; Salt, sack, 3 to 3 25.

AUGUSTA MARKET—Nov. 21.

Cotton 8 to 9, principal sales at 8½. Sight checks on New York 11 to 12.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET—Nov. 13.

Cotton 9 to 11¼. Receipts for 3 days 16,486 bales. Total receipts 110,400 bales.

NEW YORK MARKET—Nov. 22.

Cotton 9 to 11 cents. Flour 6 to 6 12.

MACON MARKET—Nov. 21.

Cotton 7½ to 8 cents; 5 to 600 bales received daily. No doubt of a superabundant crop.

DAVID SHAW,

CONFECTIONER AND GROCER,

HAS just received from New York the following articles, which he offers low for cash:—

Bunch Raisins,
Currants and Citron,
Soft shell Almonds,
Palm Nuts and Filberts,
Butter Crackers,
Water ditto,
Cassia and Cloves,
Nutmegs and Mace,
Saltpetre and Alum,
Pepper and Alapice,
Scotch Barley,
Race Ginger and Ground ditto,
Young Hyson Tea,
Loaf Sugar & Brown do.
Coffee and Cheese,
Sup. Spanish Cigars,
Do. Maccoboy Snuff,
Scotch Snuff, in bottles,
Oil of Lemon and Oil of Peppermint,
Essence of Peppermint,
Port Wine, and Old Madeira ditto,
Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, and a large assortment of CANDIES, Toys, Cordials, &c.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase Confectionaries, whether by wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line. Wholesale price of Candies, by 50 lbs. 30 cents per lb. Retail per lb. 40 cents.

Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1839. 73-6t

Mountain Butter.

JUST received from beyond the Blue Ridge, 2000 lbs. MOUNTAIN BUTTER,

For sale by C. J. ORRELL.

November 26, 1839. 73tf

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Nov. 23, O'Hanlon's boat Union, with Goods for C. P. Mallett, Phœnix Company, E. W. Willkings, P. P. Johnson, B. Rose, Bean, Cason & Co., J. W. Baker, C. J. Orrell, S. W. Tillinghast, D. A. Ray, J. B. Marsh and J. Waddill, Jr.

DEPARTED, Nov. 20, O'Hanlon's boat Seawell with Produce for G. McNeill, B. Rose, J. McArn, C. T. Haigh, M. McGary, E. W. Willkings, and others.

The River is now up, and the Steamboats are expected to-day.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

November 12.—Schrs. Eliza Jane from N. York, Gilbert Hatfield from Charleston. 12.—Brig Ada Eliza from Jamaica. 18.—Brig Pandora from Charleston; Schr. Commerce from Boston. 19.—Brig Poland from Charleston; Schr. Lafayette from Martinique, Br. Schr. Ermine from Nassau, N. P.

DEPARTURES.

November 16.—Brigs *Osage* for Philadelphia, Mars Hill for St. Domingo; Schrs. *Time* for New York, Caroline for Barbadoes, Susan Ludwig for Alexandria. 17.—Schrs. Celerity for Philadelphia, Bianca for Baltimore, Ottoman and Patriot for Bermice. 19.—Brigs Sabra for Surinam, Tohoka for Mayaguez; Schrs. Merchant for St. Pierre, Wanderer for Providence, Gilbert Hatfield for Havana, Constellation for Philadelphia, Eliza Jane for N. York.

THOMAS C. BLAKE

HAS received, and is now opening at the South-west corner of Market Square, his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

Hardware & Cutlery,

Groceries, Crockery Ware, Drugs and Hollow Ware, Shoes, Hats, Black Smith's & Carpenter's Tools.

All of which he is desirous to sell as low, and upon as accommodating terms as are usually given in this market, by the piece or retail.

His Stock consists in part of

Superfine, and fine black, blue, and London brown Cloths, blue and black Cassimeres, coarse and fine Over Coat Cloths; blue, black, brown and mixt Sattinetts, Winter and Summer Vestings, brown, green and maroon French Merino, Circassians, figured and plain, light colored Chally's, Bombazine, Muslin de Lane, black, blue-black, and light colored, plain and figural Silks, English, French and American Calicoes, Cambrics, plain and plaid, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslin, Taglioni, Merino, Fancy Silk, Worsted Shawls, black Merino Scarfs, Marseilles, and Corded Skirts, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Super Velvet, Belt and Bonnet Ribbons, Marseilles Quilts, Cotton Umbrellas, 10 1-4 Irish Sheeting, do. Linen, Table and Towell Diaper, Linen Drills, Muslin inserting, French Worked Collars, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Painted Lawn, Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, Italian Cravats, White Satin, Hat Crape Ladies Kid and Picnic Gloves, Gentlemen's Buck and Worsted do. Silk, Lambswool and Cotton Hosiery, Whitney and Stripe Blankets, fine White & Scarlet Flannels, Twilled do. brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, (assorted) brown and bleached Drills, Powder, Lead, and Shot, Sole and Upper Leather, Cast Steel Axes, (assorted) English and Swede Iron, Round, Square and Hoop; American and English Blister, German, and Cast Steel, Hoes, Halter and Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, and a great variety of other articles.

Having determined to sell LOW, the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

November 25, 1839. 73-*tf*.

Stoves and Stove Pipe.

THE Subscriber has received a larger stock of STOVES than ever before offered to the public, consisting of fire place and pipe Franklins; James' improved Cooking Stoves; 4 sizes Boiling Stoves; nine plate Stoves, with boiler and tea kettle on the top; six, seven and eight Stoves, suitable for Churches, Court Houses, Manufactories and Offices, of all sizes from 18 inches to 32 inches. Also, Box Stoves, all manufactured of best Pennsylvania Iron, recently selected by himself. Also, Stove Pipes of all sizes, which he is enabled to sell lower than ever before offered.

—ALSO—

All kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Work done at short notice.

JAMES MARTINE.

November 19, 1839. 73-3m

Piano Forte.

A NEW and elegant crotched Mahogany round cornered PIANO FORTE, finished with the French grand action, double pedals, metallic plate, of very superior tone and finish, and of warranted workmanship, with a stool. The choice of two, the same in all respects, can be had. They were selected by good judges this Fall in New York, and from celebrated Manufacturers, and will be sold low. Also, a second-hand English made Piano and Stool, for sale very low. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

November 19, 1839. 73-3m

Land wanted.

WANTING to purchase, about 200 acres of good LAND, partly cleared and the rest well timbered, for which a fair price will be given, and Cash paid on day of sale.

Land over the River and a few miles from town will be preferred. Apply to

Mrs. B. PERRY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1839. 73tf

Just received and for sale,

24 BARRELS IRISH POTATOES,
5 ditto ORANGES.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

November 27, 1839.

Cocoons wanted.

THE Subscriber has about two thousand very fine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES yet for sale, from 5 to 8 feet high, one-half of which he is willing to sell payable in Cocoons, to be delivered next Summer, the other half cash.

Persons wishing to make contracts will please make their applications soon, as the Season for planting, according to his experience, begins early in February. Silk Worm Eggs from a very healthy stock of Worms, can also be had.

L. WETMORE.

Fayetteville, November 25, 1839. 73tf

☞ The Wilmington Advertiser and Salisbury Watchman will please insert the above until 1st February.

Post ponement.

THE Sale of the TWO STORES on Hay street, now occupied by Dr. T. N. Cameron and W. L. Cofer, is postponed until Thursday the 28th inst., at which time the sale will positively take place on the premises at 12 o'clock. Terms at Sale.

AMOS KIMBALL, *Auct'r.*

November 25, 1839. 73ts

Twin or Okra Cotton Seed.

THE Subscriber has received on consignment a

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford-mixed, Drab, Green and Wine colored CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, well assorted,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Erminets,
Superior Vesting,
278 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos,
345 do 3-4 and 6-4 Muslin-de-Lane,
1298 do Calicoes, well assorted,
Cambrics, Jaconets, and plain Muslin,
39 bales 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and brown,
65 pieces super. Silks, well assorted,
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,
Muslin-de-Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c., comprising one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this State,—all of which being bought at the late sales at the North, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

October 1, 1839. 65tf

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'

LARGE ALMANAC
FOR 1840.

20 GROSS just received and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.

Sept. 17, 1839. 63tf

☞ They may also be had at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

"Puff away Care."

25,000 SPANISH and American CIGARS 2,000 papers do. smoking Tobacco. Just received and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Aug. 15. 60-*tf.*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large assortment of Gold and Silver PATENT LEVER, LEPINE and PLAIN

WATCHES,

Of various qualities, fine and common fashionable Jewelry of every description, together with a splendid assortment of

Silver and Plated Ware,

Such as Table, Tea, Dessert, Cream, Mustard and Salt Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Cups, Cake Baskets, Castors, Wine Stands, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Trays, Butter and Fruit Knives. Every article in the MILITARY line, Swords, Epauletts, Buttons, Lace, Stars, Plumes, Sashes, Drums, &c.

—ALSO—

A variety of other articles, viz: Block Tin and Britannia, Tea and Coffee Pots, German Silver Table, Dessert, Tea and Salt Spoons and Forks, Brass Andirons, Shovels, Tongs, and Candlesticks, Brass and Wire Fenders, Astral and Mantel Lamps, with drops, Glasses and Chimneys, Large and Small Waiters, Pen and Pocket Knives, Large and Small Scissors, Razors and Razor Straps, Hair, Cloth, Crumb, Tooth, Flesh and Hearth BRUSHES, Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Canister Powder, Patent Wire Cartridges, Pocket Pistols, Dirks, Violins, Flutes, Flageoletts, Music Boxes, Fifes, Piano and Flute Music, Perfumery of every kind, Walking Canes, Drill and Silver Eyed Needles, Ever pointed Pencils, Tooth-picks, Tweezers, Smoking Pipes, Fancy Boxes, Battledores, Chessmen and Boards, Silver and Steel Spectacles, Shell Side, Pocket and Dressing Combs, Steel Pens, Mathematical Instruments, Pole Chains, Surveyor's Compasses, Thermometers, Dog Collars, Paints, Purses, Pocket Books, Coral Necklaces, Card Cases, Guitars, &c.

☞ CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING and other work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

W. PRIOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 19, 1839. 68*f*

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS HADLEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-tf.

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 33*tf*

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

WINES.

OLD MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Malaga, Claret and white Wine, by the quarter cask or gallon; Claret and Muscat in bottles; Dart Brand Champaign in quart and pint bottles; Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup; London Porter in quart or pint bottles; Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin and West India Rum. Also, a general assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Including Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Molasses. Also, Spts. Turpentine, Sweet and Castor Oil, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, Soap, Starch, Nuts, Raisins, West India Preserves, Glass, Cotton Yarn, Indigo, Spice, &c. &c. For sale by
M. V. JONES.

November 12, 1839. 71tf

THE SUBSCRIBER has now in store, opposite the La Fayette Hotel, the following GOODS, which will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or good Paper.

109 BAGS Rio and Cuba COFFEE.
16 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
2 Boxes Havanna Brown do.
300 Sacks Liverpool Salt.
20 Bags Almonds and Brazil Nuts.
50 Boxes and ½ bbls. Sugar and Soda Biscuit and Crackers.
100 Boxes and qr. Boxes Raisins.
10 Baskets Champagne Wine.
4 Do. Salad Oil.
20 Qr. Casks Sweet Malaga and other Wines.
20 Cases Hats and Shoes.
12 Crates and Casks Crockery, (some very fine.)
75 Kegs Nails.
20 Bbls. Copperas.
24 Qr. Boxes Spanish Cigars.
50 Boxes Bar Soap.
25 Cases Claret Wine.
10 Doz. Windsor Chairs.

Shoe Blacking, London Porter, Cotton Cards, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Carolina Hoes, Candy, Preserved Ginger, Havanna Sweetmeats, Seal Skin Caps, Table Salt, Pickles, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

10 Cases Domestics, Prints, and other Dry Goods, direct from the manufactories.

SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.

October 28.

H. & E. J. LILLY

HAVE received and opened in part their FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Umbrellas,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Which they offer at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, at Wholesale or Retail.

Their Stock consists partly of—

French and English Merinos and Circassians, Bombazines, black Challys, Muslin-de-Lanes, figured and plain Silks, *black and colored;* blue, black and brown Cloths, Steel-mixt ditto for Over-coats, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Erminets, Kentucky Jeans, Negro Kerseys, Whitney Blankets, Duffle ditto, fine white and scarlet Flannels, brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, *in great variety*, brown and bleached Drillings, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks, Velvets, French, English and American Calicoes, Cambrics, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslins, Plaid ditto, Bobinet and Thread Laces and Edgings, Muslin Trimmings, Wrought Collars and Capes, fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, black Lace Veils, *handsome;* Hosiery and Gloves, Pongee and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Thread Cambric, do. Handkerchiefs, Vestings, Gum and Net Suspenders, Linens and Lawns, Table and Towel Diapers, 12-4 Irish Sheetings, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Marseilles Quilts, Italian Cravats, Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, Clark's & Taylor's Spools, fine and common Carpetings, Seal and Fur Caps, with a great variety of articles not enumerated.

Their old customers, and purchasers generally, are invited to call at their Store (next door to Nott & Starr's,) and examine for themselves.

Fayetteville, October 23, 1839. 68-8w

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26-1y.

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

UNEXAMPLED
MAMMOTH SCHEME!!

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number* of the *Capitals*, and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞ To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700,000!!!
$500,000!!
$25,000!!

6 PRIZES OF
$20,000!!
2 PRIZES OF
$15,000!!
3 PRIZES OF
$10,000!!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

TICKETS ONLY $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, MANAGERS.

SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, SOLE AGENTS.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!
100,000 *Tickets, from No.* 1 *upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at		$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at		500,000
1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 23, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1000—Valued at		15000
1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each,		25000
1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each,		20000
1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each,		15000
1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each.		10000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,		10000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,		10000
1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each,		5,000
1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,		5,000
1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each,		2,500
1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,		2,500
1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each,		1,500
1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,		1,500
20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,		20,000
10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,		2,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,		20,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,		20,000
150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida		15,000
600 Prizes.		$1,500,000

Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

May 7, 1839. 45-tD

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Grand Real Estate Lottery,

SCHMIDT & MAMILTON, *Managers.*

THE above Lottery will positively be drawn on the 1st December, 1839.

Dwelling House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a small Dwelling House and Lot, situated on Haymount, near the residence of C. Johnson, Esq., known as Mrs. Unthank's. A great bargain may be had at private Sale, and if not sold before the first Saturday, (the 7th day) of December, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction, under the Town House.

JAMES BAKER, *Agent.*

Nov. 11, 1839. 71-4w.

NEW STAGE LINE,

From Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot.

THE cheapest and most expeditious and comfortable route North and South from Fayetteville, is THE NEW STAGE LINE the subscribers established in January last, from Fayetteville, intersecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road at Warsaw Depot, arriving in time for the Cars both North and South. This line has one day's advantage over any other line between Fayetteville and Augusta, Ga. Passengers only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and loss of one night's sleep, from Fayetteville (via Wilmington and Charleston) to Augusta, in forty hours.

Going North by this line, passengers will find less staging than on any other route now in operation; and in a few months, the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road will be completed, and there will only be 49 miles staging from Fayetteville to New York.

Passengers by this line can have their choice at Weldon, N. C. to go by Washington City, or to Portsmouth and take the Bay Boats for Baltimore.

On this line the stages leave Fayetteville Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, for Warsaw Depot, leave Warsaw Depot for Fayetteville, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The subscribers having prepared themselves, passengers will find on the regular stage days, two stages, if necessary; and will run an EXTRA STAGE at all times when necessary. No pains will be spared to give the public satisfaction.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1839. 67-*tf.*

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND

TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

PILES &c.
HAEMORRHOIDS.
NO CURE NO PAY!!
PRICE $1.
HAY'S LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles*, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints.

For Dropsy Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles*, is "It acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price $1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the Proprietor to the Agents; and out of many thousands sold not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also that *of the Agents.*

SOLOMON HAYS.

TO EDITORS, &c.—All country papers who will insert the above 12 months, and send one number to the agents, shall be entitled to one dozen of the Liniment.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, New York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, All Sores, Rheumatism.

IT is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof, that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below.

The true article has a splendid engraved wrappe with agents and proprietor's name. Call at 2 Fletcher st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door below Pearl street, where the article is sold.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.

THE Proprietor begs leave to recommend, which he does with the fullest confidence, one of the most valuable remedies known for this troublesome and painful complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, that he has in his possession undoubted testimonials, that it has more completely answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other popular medicine. This remedy is perfectly innocent in its application to all conditions, ages and sexes. Full directions accompany each bottle. For sale wholesale and retail at 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes, cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and laboring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy.

It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste.

HEADACHE, SICK OR NERVOUS.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most incredulous. The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the natural and healthy functions of the system. This object, Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health. Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact. The remedy may be had of apothecaries generally throughout the United States.

COMSTOCK & CO., wholesale druggists 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl st., New York, General Agents for America.

E. SPOHN, M. D.

For sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified under seal of the city to the character of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the place named below) that the Balm of Columbia is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the human hair; also, a sure cure for Dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go bald? Enquire at 2, Fletcher street, 1 door below Pearl street, near Maiden Lane, and of M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen.
Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
J. D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.
J. S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
H. McCURDY, 213 South 7th st.
JOHN GARD, jr. 123 Arch st.

It will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balm has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, the agent's name, &c.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents for America, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, N. York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

DANDRUFF & BALDNESS.
Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

DANDRUFF AND BALDNESS.—The article named above is a chemical combination of such ingredients as have proved themselves efficacious in assisting the natural growth of the human hair, and removing all obstacles to its perfect development.—In commending this article to the particular notice of a discerning public, the proprietor is but recapitulating the oft expressed sentiments of the many hundreds, who have successfully tested its efficacy and wonderful qualities—this compound having acquired for itself a character for singular merit and value. It is used by ladies and gentlemen generally, to keep the Hair moist and beautiful, and the head free from Dandruff, which it does most perfectly, and thus prevents Baldness.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balsam of Columbia has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, &c.

For sale, wholesale or retail, by COMSTOCK & CO., 2 Fulton st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door from Pearl st. and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C. 28-y1sY

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN [illegible] INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

TURNER & HUGHES'
N. C. ALMANAC, FOR 1840,

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

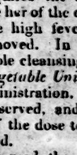
THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by their cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

PETERS'S VEGETABLE

PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand! —upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 43-1Y